diameters exceeding 200 Å of not more than 15% based on the total pore volume, and a specific surface area of from 1,000 to 2,500 m^2/g.

18. (New) The carbonaceous material of Claim 17, wherein the volume of micropores having diameters of from 10 to 20 Å is from 10 to 25% based on the total pore volume.

19. (New) The carbonaceous material of Claim 17, wherein the volume of mesopores having diameters of from 20 to 200 Å is from 40 to 60% based on the total pore volume.

20. (New) The carbonaceous material of Claim 17, wherein the volume of macropores having diameters exceeding 200 Å is not more than 10% based on the total pore volume.

21. (New) The carbonaceous material of Claim 17, wherein the specific surface area is from 1,000 to 2,200 m^2/g.

22. (New) The carbonaceous material of Claim 21, wherein the specific surface area is from 1,000 to 1,500 m^2/g.

23. (New) The carbonaceous material of Claim 17, having a total pore volume of from 0.85 to 1.44 cm^3/g.

24. (New) The carbonaceous material of Claim 21, having a specific surface area of from 1,500 to 2,100 m^2/g.

25. (New) A process for producing a porous carbonaceous material, which comprises the steps of:

(1) curing a liquid thermosetting resin which contains a volatile component having a boiling point of from 120 to 400°C and which has a viscosity of from 0.1 to 100 Pa•s at 25°C, to obtain a cured product;

(2) pulverizing the cured product;

(3) carbonizing the pulverized cured product in a non-oxidizing atmosphere so that the mass reduction till 400°C in the carbonization is from 2 to 50 mass% of the mass before carbonization, to obtain a carbonized product; and

(4) activating the carbonized product.

26. (New) The process of Claim 25, wherein, in the step (1), a curing agent is added to the thermosetting resin, followed by kneading, and further, a curing accelerator is added thereto, followed by kneading to obtain a kneaded product, and then said kneaded product is cured to obtain a cured product.

27. (New) The process of Claim 26, wherein the curing agent is added in an amount of at least 1 mass% based on the thermosetting resin.

28. (New) The process of Claim 26, wherein the curing accelerator is added in an amount of at most 5 mass% based on the thermosetting resin.

29. (New) The process of Claim 25, wherein the thermosetting resin is a phenolic resin.

30. (New) The process of Claim 25, wherein after the step (4) has been completed, the carbonaceous material has a total pore volume of from 0.5 to 1.5 cm^3/g per unit mass, a volume of micropores having diameters of from 10 to 20 Å of from 10 to 45% based on the total pore volume, a volume of mesopores having diameters of from 20 to 200 Å of from 35 to 65% based on the total pore volume, a volume of macropores having diameters exceeding 200 Å of not more than 15% based on the total pore volume, and a specific surface area of from 1,000 to 2,500 m^2/g.

31. (New) An electric double layer capacitor having electrodes comprising a carbonaceous material having a total pore volume of from 0.5 to 1.5 cm^3/g per unit mass, a

volume of micropores having diameters of from 10 to 20 Å of from 10 to 45% based on the total pore volume, a volume of mesopores having diameters of from 20 to 200 Å of from 35 to 65% based on the total pore volume, a volume of macro res having diameters exceeding 200 Å of not more than 15% based on the total pore volume, and a specific surface area of from 1,000 to 2,500 m^2/g.

32. (New) The electric double layer capacitor of Claim 31, which has an organic electrolytic solution.

33. (New) The electric double layer capacitor of Claim 32, wherein the organic electrolytic solution contains at least one solvent selected from the group consisting of ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, dimethyl carbonate, ethyl methyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, acetonitrile, glutaronitrile, valeronitrile, sulfolane and a 3-methylsulfolane, and a salt comprising a quaternary onium cation represented by $R^1R^2R^3R^4N^+$ or $R^1R^2R^3R^4P^+$, wherein each of R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4, which is independent of one another, is a C_{1-6} alkyl group, and at least one anion selected from the group consisting of BF_4^-, PF_6^-, ClO_4^-, $CF_3SO_3^-$ and $(SO_2R^5)(SO_2R^6)N^-$, wherein each of R^5 and R^6, which is each independent of one another, is a C_{1-4} alkyl group.

34. (New) The electric double layer capacitor of Claim 31, having a capacitance of 4.32 F or less.

35. (New) The electric double layer capacitor of Claim 34, having a capacitance of from 3.51 to 4.32 F.

36. (New) The electric double layer capacitor of Claim 31, having an internal resistance of 12.0 Ω or less.

37. (New) The electric double layer capacitor of Claim 36, having an internal resistance of from 7.0 to 12.0 Ω.

38. (New) A process for producing an electric double layer capacitor having electrodes comprising a porous carbonaceous material and a binder, wherein the carbonaceous material is obtained by the steps of:

(1) curing a liquid thermosetting resin which contains a volatile component having a boiling point of from 120 to 400°C and which has a viscosity of from 0.1 to 100 Pa·s at 25°C, to obtain a cured product;

(2) pulverizing the cured product;

(3) carbonizing the pulverized, cured product in a non-oxidizing atmosphere so that the mass reduction till 400°C in the carbonization is from 2 to 50 mass% of the mass before carbonization, to obtain a carbonized product; and

(4) activating the carbonized product.

39. (New) The process of Claim 38, wherein, in the step (1), a curing agent is added to the thermosetting resin, followed by kneading, and further, a curing accelerator is added thereto, followed by kneading to obtain a kneaded product, and then said kneaded product is cured to obtain a cured product.

40. (New) The process of Claim 39, wherein the curing agent is added in an amount of at least 1 mass% based on the thermosetting resin.

41. (New) The process of Claim 38, wherein the curing accelerator is added in an amount of at most 5 mass% based on the thermosetting resin.

42. (New) The process of Claim 38, wherein the thermosetting resin is a phenolic resin.

43. (New) The process of Claim 38, wherein after the step (4) has been completed, the carbonaceous material has a total pore volume of from 0.5 to 1.5 cm^3/g per unit mass,

a volume of micropores having diameters of from 10 to 20 Å of from 10 to 45% based on the total pore volume, a volume of mesopores having diameters of from 20 to 200 Å of from 35 to 65% based on the total pore volume, a volume of macropores having diameters exceeding 200 Å of not more than 15% based on the total pore volume, and a specific surface area of from 1,000 to 2,500 m^2/g.

IN THE ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Please delete the text of page 56 in the entirety and insert therefor the following new Abstract:

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A carbonaceous material having a total pore volume of from 0.5 to 1.5 cm^3/g per unit mass, a volume of micropores having diameters of from 10 to 20 Å of from 10 to 45% based on the total pore volume, a volume of mesopores having diameters of from 20 to 200 Å of from 35 to 65% based on the total pore volume, a volume of macropores having diameters exceeding 200 Å of not more than 15% based on the total pore volume, and a specific surface area of from 1,000 to 2,500 m^2/g. The carbonaceous material is incorporated into an electric double layer capacitor to provide increased capacitance.